

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) An Expert Committee on Integrated Energy Policy constituted by the Planning Commission has submitted its report (IEPR).

(b) As per IEPR, the requirement of primary energy supply, electricity generation capacity/supply, and crude oil supply are estimated to increase 3-4 times, 5-6 times and 3-4 times respectively of their 2003-04 levels by 2031-32 (end of XV Plan period). This apart, this Ministry has also formulated a draft New and Renewable Energy Policy, which is placed on its website.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Demand and supply of bio-mass power generation**

643. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a big gap in demand and supply of bio-mass power generation in the country;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken so far to increase power generation through Bio-Mass Gasification Technology-07;

(c) whether India has been exporting Bio-Mass Gasification Technology;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government have signed any agreement with UNDP Global Environment Fund and German Financial Institution to develop projects for harnessing bio-mass energy resources in the country; and

(f) if so, the funding pattern thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) In the context of gap in demand and supply of power from conventional sources, potential exists for supplementing generation of power from various renewable energy sources including biomass. Power generation potential of 21000MW has been estimated from biomass such as surplus agricultural residues and sugar cane bagasse.

(b) The Biomass gasifier systems coupled with 100% producer gas engines are being implemented mainly for meeting the unmet demand of

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RAJYA SABHA

electricity in electrified villages. In addition, biomass gasifier systems are being deployed for captive power generation and thermal applications in industries. The steps taken by the Ministry to promote biomass gasification technology includes capital subsidy for setting up such projects and financial assistance for preparation of Detailed Project Reports, awareness creation and training.

(c) and (d) Small and medium size biomass gasifier systems in the range of 15 KW to 600 KW based on the indigenously developed technology are exported by private biomass gasifier manufacturers to countries such as Australia, Cambodia, Colombia, Germany, Italy, Sri Lanka, USA, etc.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The cost of project is placed at US \$ 39.15 million of which US \$ 5.65 million is a grant from the Global Environmental Facility, US \$ 5.24 million as contribution from this Ministry, US \$ 24.82 million (Euro 19.971 million) as proposed concessional credit from Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), Germany and the remaining US \$ 3.44 million as likely investment from prospective project promoters.

#### **Installed Capacity of Wind Energy**

644. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that against a potential of 45,000 MW of wind energy, the present installed capacity is only 5,300 MW;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider allowing wind turbine projects on agricultural land where cultivation is not affected; and

(c) the other plans to harness more wind power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) A total wind power capacity of 6270 MW has been installed in the country as on 31st December, 2006 against an estimated gross potential of 45,000 MW.

(b) Wind power projects are mostly set up as commercial projects through private investments at potential windy sites. The Government of India has no role in allotment of land for wind power projects and such